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CHARACTERIZATION OF COLOR IMAGING SYSTEMS

Field of the Invention

5           The present invention relates to color imaging systems. More particularly, the present invention relates to characterizing color imaging systems to account for perceptual effects.

Background of the Invention

10           Color reproduction processes typically involve using color imaging systems to produce colors on various media. These color imaging systems may be used to duplicate a color image from one medium to another medium, e.g., from  
15           one printed copy to another or from a display screen to a printed copy. Color reproduction processes are used in various application environments, for example, color proofing applications. In color reproduction processes, rendering colors similarly across different media is  
20           desirable. To reproduce colors accurately, many processes use color coordinate systems known as color spaces to characterize the color output of color imaging systems. One

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commonly-used color space is Commission Internationale de  
l'Éclairage (CIE)  $L^*a^*b^*$  space.

Color spaces can also be used to characterize the  
color output of one color imaging system relative to other  
5 color imaging systems. Characterizing a color imaging  
system typically involves calculating a color response  
function for the color imaging system using the coordinates  
of the color space, e.g., the  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ , and  $b^*$  coordinates of  
the CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  space.

10 Color characterization systems often attempt to  
account for psychophysical and other effects on human color  
perception. If inadequately addressed, these effects  
potentially introduce non-uniformities in color  
characterization across color imaging systems. These non-  
15 uniformities may result in differences in color appearance  
between different color imaging systems and decrease the  
accuracy of color characterization.

One psychophysical effect on human color  
perception, known as adaptation, involves the effect of  
20 surrounding colors on the subjective appearance of a color.  
For example, colors appear darker when viewed against



relatively light backgrounds. Conversely, dark backgrounds cause colors to appear lighter than they actually are.

Many color imaging systems are used in connection with displaying colors against a nominally white background or white reference, such as paper or other media. Different color imaging systems may involve producing colors on media having different white references. The human eye perceives the different white references as white and other colors produced on the media relative to the respective white references. As a result, a single objective color is subjectively perceived differently against different backgrounds.

Some color characterization systems attempt to compensate for differences in white references by using transformations to modify tristimulus values based on the white reference. While such systems are effective in characterizing relative color within a single color imaging system, given a particular imaging medium and a particular set of viewing conditions such as illumination and viewing angle, many of these systems produce less accurate results when transforming colors between different color imaging systems. One problem inadequately considered by many color



characterization systems is the effect of variations in white reference for different color imaging systems due to differences in the imaging substrate or display white point. For example, some color characterization systems that use the CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  color space produce non-uniformities in matching color proofing systems having different imaging substrate white reference. In particular, some such color characterization systems have been observed to produce severe non-uniformities when mapping from a substantially white imaging base to a somewhat blue-shifted imaging base.

Other color characterization systems using different color spaces have been observed to produce uniform mapping in light shades of colors, but less uniform mapping in more intense colors. As a result, after a transformation function has been generated to match color values between two color imaging systems, a human operator typically engages in significant empirical adjustment to obtain an acceptable visual match. This empirical adjustment is potentially labor-intensive and time-consuming.

Another psychophysical perceptual effect is known as black point adaptation. This phenomenon involves the perception of a near-black color as black despite the



presence of stray light that imparts non-zero tristimulus values to the near-black color. This effect is particularly noticeable when a color characterization system attempts to characterize perceived colors on a computer monitor, where  
5 near-black colors appear black despite significant stray light that devices measure as having tristimulus values significantly higher than zero.

Other color imaging systems are also susceptible to perceptual effects attributable to black point adaptation.  
10 For example, using certain color characterization systems to simulate newspaper colors on opaque paper results in reproduced colors that appear washed out. This result is attributable to the significant non-zero tristimulus values for the darkest color or black reference formed on  
15 newsprint. These non-zero tristimulus values are partially attributable to stray light scattered from the coarse fibers and partially attributable to inadequate ink coverage of the newsprint. Many conventional color characterization systems fail to adequately compensate for black point adaptation.



### Summary of the Invention

According to one embodiment, the present invention is directed to a method for characterizing a color imaging system. The method includes obtaining first color values in a color coordinate system using output samples of the color imaging system. The first color values represent the colors of the output samples and are converted into second color values in a device-independent color coordinate system using first reference values, e.g., a white reference vector, and second reference values, e.g., a black reference vector. The first reference values are adjusted using the first color values. Another embodiments are directed to an arrangement and a data storage medium for performing this method.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a color characterization method includes obtaining first color values in a color coordinate system. The first color values represent colors of output samples of the color imaging system and are converted into second color values in a device-independent color coordinate system. First and second reference values are used in the conversion process. The first reference values are calculated using



the second reference values, which are calculated as a function of a medium. The first reference values are adjusted using the first color values.

According to a system embodiment of the present invention, color characterization is effected using a computer arrangement. The computer arrangement is configured and arranged to receive first color values in a color coordinate system. The first color values represent colors of output samples. A memory is responsive to the computer arrangement and is configured and arranged to store second color values in a device-independent color coordinate system. The computer arrangement is further configured and arranged to convert the first color values into the second color values using first and second reference values, the first reference values being adjusted using the second reference values.

Another aspect of the present invention is directed to a color transformation method for performing a color transformation between first and second color imaging systems. The color transformation method includes obtaining first and <sup>second</sup> color values respectively representing colors of output samples of the first and second color imaging



systems. The first and second color values are respectively converted into third and fourth color values using a device-independent color coordinate system. First reference values are calculated from a medium, and second reference values are calculated from the first reference values. The second reference values are adjusted using the first and second color values. Color transformation values are generated using the third and fourth color values. The method may be performed by a color transformation arrangement.

The above summary of the invention is not intended to describe each disclosed embodiment of the present invention. This is the purpose of the figures and of the detailed description that follows.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Other aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon reading the following detailed description and upon reference to the drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a color characterization arrangement, according to one embodiment of the present invention;



FIG. 2 is a flow chart illustrating an example color characterization method, according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 3 is a flow chart illustrating a color transformation method, according to another embodiment of the present invention.

While the invention is amenable to various modifications and alternative forms, specifics thereof have been shown by way of example in the drawings and will be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that the intention is not to limit the invention to the particular embodiments described. On the contrary, the intention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

#### Detailed Description of the Various Embodiments

The present invention is believed to be applicable to a variety of systems that characterize color imaging systems. The present invention has been found to be particularly advantageous for characterizing color imaging systems susceptible to certain perceptual effects and for



transforming colors between color imaging systems. An appreciation of the invention is best gained through a discussion of these particular application examples.

According to one aspect of the present invention,

5 a color characterization technique may be applied to a variety of color imaging systems to generate a characterization or profile of a color imaging system. The characterization may be used, for example, to analyze a single color imaging system or to transform the color  
10 response of one color imaging system to match the color response of another color imaging system. The color characterization technique uses a device-independent color space that includes reference vectors to compensate for perceptual effects attributable to, for example, the  
15 psychophysical response of a human viewer. These perceptual effects depend on, for example, lighting, background coloration, viewing angle, and/or other variables. By compensating for these effects, the technique accurately characterizes color imaging systems and improves the  
20 accuracy of mapping between color imaging systems.

FIG. 1 illustrates an example system 100 according to the present invention configured to characterize a color



imaging system. The system 100 includes an appropriately-programmed computer arrangement 102. The computer arrangement 102 may be implemented using any of a variety of conventional resources, for example, a personal computer and  
5 CD-ROM based software. Other computer-based designs may be used as well. For example, the computer arrangement 102 may be implemented using a microprocessor that accesses a read-only memory (ROM) into which a software application program is loaded. The software application program may be  
10 incorporated, for example, in a color-management software package, such as that provided by the Rainbow™ color proofing system, commercially available from Imation, Inc., of St. Paul, Minnesota. Alternatively, the computer arrangement 102 may be incorporated as part of an  
15 intelligent printer. In such a configuration, the software application program is loaded, for example, into a printer memory.

The computer arrangement 102 obtains color data 104 that represents colors of output samples of a color  
20 imaging system to be characterized. The color imaging system may be, for example, a color printing system, a color display system, or a color projection system. It should be



understood, however, that the color characterization technique may be applied to other types of color imaging systems according to the present invention. The color data 104 may be obtained, for example, directly from a color imaging system via a color measuring device 103 such as a colorimeter or a spectrophotometer, or by accessing a color data file stored in a color data memory 105. The dashed lines around the color measuring device 103 and the color data memory 105 of FIG. 1 indicate that either or both can provide the color data 104. For example, a colorimeter may be configured to measure color values for test patches formed on paper to characterize a color printing system.

The color measuring device 103 may comprise, for example, a color measurement system such as a Gretag™ SPM 50 color measurement device, commercially available from Gretag, Inc., of Regensdorf, Switzerland, or a densitometer such as an X-Rite color densitometer, commercially available from X-Rite, of Grandville, Michigan. Alternatively, to characterize color display or projection systems, the color measuring device optionally comprises a video camera or digital camera. The color data 104 obtained by the color measuring device may be loaded into the color data memory as



a color data file or directly loaded into a memory  
associated with the computer arrangement 102. The computer  
arrangement 102 can access the color data file to obtain  
previous color data 104 measured by the color measuring  
5 device. The color data memory optionally stores several  
color data files for a variety of different color imaging  
systems. The system 100 can thus be used to characterize a  
color imaging system selected from multiple color imaging  
systems having color data 104 stored in the color data  
10 memory.

The color data 104 represents, for example, CIE  
XYZ tristimulus values for each of a variety of color output  
samples generated by a color imaging system. Alternatively,  
the color data 104 may comprise other types of color values  
15 that can be converted to CIE XYZ tristimulus values. The  
color data 104 is selected to sample the range or gamut of  
colors that can be realized by the color imaging system  
under study. Selecting the color data 104 to sample the  
gamut broadly provides an improvement to the accuracy of the  
20 color characterization across the gamut.

The color data 104 typically includes data that  
the computer arrangement 102 uses in calculating a white



reference vector 108 and a black reference vector 110. This data includes, for example, color values for an imaging base, such as paper, and color values for a maximum color output of the color imaging system. The CIE XYZ tristimulus values represent the relative amounts of primary color stimuli involved in matching colors within the CIE color system. The relative X, Y, and Z values are influenced, for example, by the power distribution of the illuminant, e.g.,  $D_{50}$ , and the CIE standard observer function, e.g.,  $2^\circ$  or  $10^\circ$ . Alternatively, the color data 104 may be, for example, RGB or CMYK data.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example color characterization method 200 for characterizing a color imaging system according to the present invention. In FIG. 2, at block 202, a system, such as the color characterization system 100 of FIG. 1, obtains CIE XYZ color values. This can be accomplished, for example, either directly from color data or through conversion from another type of color data. Next, as depicted at a block 204, the system calculates a set of values known as a black reference vector. The black reference vector compensates for black point adaptation, which occurs, for example, when a







To characterize other color imaging systems, the color characterization system may calculate the black reference vector by multiplying tristimulus values of a perfect white diffuser ( $X_n$ ,  $Y_n$ ,  $Z_n$ ) by a preselected scaling factor  $\beta$ . For a perfect black point, i.e., a black point having zero tristimulus values,  $\beta$  is zero. For imperfect black points,  $\beta$  is non-zero. Calculating the black reference vector using a scaling factor  $\beta$  has been found particularly useful in transforming color values between certain color imaging systems, such as a color printing system for color printing on newsprint and the Rainbow™ color proofing system. Using measured tristimulus values to calculate the black reference vector has been found particularly useful for matching colors between a color display system for displaying colors on a color monitor and the Matchprint™ color proofing system, commercially available from Imation, Inc., of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Block 206 of FIG. 2 depicts the color characterization system calculating a white reference vector after calculating the black reference vector. It should be understood, however, that the system may alternatively calculate the white reference vector before calculating the



black reference vector. The white reference vector is a vector defined by the tristimulus values  $X_n$ ,  $Y_n$ , and  $Z_n$  obtained for a white reference associated with the color imaging system. Any of a variety of white references may be used. For example, in some color imaging systems, such as those employing the CIELAB color space, the white reference vector comprises tristimulus values  $X_N$ ,  $Y_N$ , and  $Z_N$  for a perfectly diffuse white reflector, i.e., a medium exhibiting a maximum reflectance across the entire visible light spectrum. Using a perfectly diffuse white reflector to obtain the white reference vector yields relatively accurate results for most colors.

In certain other color imaging systems, the white reference vector is calculated from an imaging base vector defined by tristimulus values  $X_b$ ,  $Y_b$ , and  $Z_b$  obtained for an imaging base associated with the particular color imaging system under study. In a color printing system, for example, the imaging base is the printing substrate on which colorants are deposited to form an image. In a color display or color projection system, the imaging base is the white point produced by the display or projection system.



This approach results in accurate reproduction of colors close to the media white.

As depicted at a block 208, after calculating the white reference vector, the color characterization system

5 adjusts the white reference vector according to the particular color data being converted to the modified color space of the present invention. Adjusting the white reference vector  $(X_n, Y_n, Z_n)$  produces an adjusted white reference vector  $(X'_n, Y'_n, Z'_n)$ . The adjusted white  
10 reference vector  $(X'_n, Y'_n, Z'_n)$  is used for converting the color data to modified color data in the modified color space.

The white reference vector  $(X_n, Y_n, Z_n)$  may be adjusted using a variety of techniques, including, for  
15 example, equations and/or estimation techniques. In a color coordinate system using  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ , and  $b^*$  coordinates, the white reference vector  $(X_n, Y_n, Z_n)$  may be adjusted to generate the adjusted white reference vector  $(X'_n, Y'_n, Z'_n)$  according to the following equations:

20

$$\begin{aligned} X'_n &= X_b(1 - \text{sat}(X, X_{bp}, X_n)) + X_n \cdot \text{sat}(X, X_{bp}, X_n) \\ Y'_n &= Y_b(1 - \text{sat}(Y, Y_{bp}, Y_n)) + Y_n \cdot \text{sat}(Y, Y_{bp}, Y_n) \\ Z'_n &= Z_b(1 - \text{sat}(Z, Z_{bp}, Z_n)) + Z_n \cdot \text{sat}(Z, Z_{bp}, Z_n), \end{aligned}$$



where

$$\text{sat}(X, X_{bp}, X_n) = (X - X_n) / (X_{bp} - X_n)$$

$$\text{sat}(Y, Y_{bp}, Y_n) = (Y - Y_n) / (Y_{bp} - Y_n)$$

$$\text{sat}(Z, Z_{bp}, Z_n) = (Z - Z_n) / (Z_{bp} - Z_n)$$

5  $X_{bp}$ ,  $Y_{bp}$ , and  $Z_{bp}$  are the tristimulus values comprising the black reference vector ( $X_{bp}$ ,  $Y_{bp}$ ,  $Z_{bp}$ ). Alternately, a vector ( $X_{max}$ ,  $Y_{max}$ ,  $Z_{max}$ ) comprising the tristimulus values of the most saturated values in the particular imaging system may be substituted for the black reference vector ( $X_{bp}$ ,  $Y_{bp}$ ,  $Z_{bp}$ ).

10 To simplify calculations, the vector ( $X_{max}$ ,  $Y_{max}$ ,  $Z_{max}$ ) can often be set to zero because the tristimulus values approach zero in the most saturated color, e.g., maximum black.

Calculating saturation for each tristimulus value has been found to be more accurate in many cases than calculating a  
15 single saturation value for all three tristimulus values.

For example, for certain colors, the human eye perceives significant saturation in one tristimulus value but low saturation in other tristimulus values. While the white reference vector may be adjusted using the functions

20 described above, more complex functions can be used in certain application environments to produce improved visual matches. For example, the white reference vector can be



adjusted using higher-order polynomial functions.

Alternatively, the white reference vector can be adjusted as a function of lightness and colorfulness levels.

Next, at a block 210, the tristimulus color values are converted to modified color values in a modified color space having, for example,  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ , and  $b^*$  coordinates. If the black reference vector  $(X_{bp}, Y_{bp}, Z_{bp})$  is used in the block 208 to adjust the white reference vector, the modified color values can be calculated using, for example, the following equations:

$$L^* = 116((Y - Y_{bp}) / (Y_n' - Y_{bp}))^{1/3} - 16$$

$$a^* = 500[((X - X_{bp}) / (X_n' - X_{bp}))^{1/3} - ((Y - Y_{bp}) / (Y_n' - Y_{bp}))^{1/3}]$$

$$b^* = 200[((Y - Y_{bp}) / (Y_n' - Y_{bp}))^{1/3} - ((Z - Z_{bp}) / (Z_n' - Z_{bp}))^{1/3}] ,$$

In application environments in which the vector  $(X_{max}, Y_{max}, Z_{max})$  is used to adjust the white reference vector and is set to zero, the above equations reduce to the following forms:

$$L^* = 116(Y / Y_n')^{1/3} - 16$$

$$a^* = 500[(X / X_n')^{1/3} - (Y / Y_n')^{1/3}]$$

$$b^* = 200[(Y / Y_n')^{1/3} - (Z / Z_n')^{1/3}] .$$



It should be understood that other device-independent color spaces may be used for converting the tristimulus color values. Additional examples of color spaces that may be used include, but are not limited to, the HUNTLAB, ICPF LAB, and RLAB color spaces.

According to another aspect of the present invention, color transformation is effected between different color imaging systems. FIG. 3 illustrates an example method for performing this transformation. The method may be performed, for example, by the color characterization system 100 of FIG. 1. As depicted at a block 302, color data is obtained for the respective color imaging systems between which the transformation is to be performed. At a block 304, a black reference vector is calculated for each color imaging system using equations similar to those used to calculate the black reference vector in connection with the block 204 of FIG. 2. Next, at a block 306, white reference vectors are calculated or estimated for each color imaging system. The white reference vectors can be calculated in a manner similar to that used for calculating the white reference vector in connection with the block 206 of FIG. 2. As discussed in



connection with FIG. 2, this may be accomplished using an imaging base vector obtained for each color imaging system.

At a block 308, the white reference vectors for each color imaging system are adjusted according to the

5 color data for each color imaging system. This adjustment is performed using equations similar to those used in connection with the block 208 of FIG. 2 or by estimation.

The adjusted white reference vectors are then used to

generate color transformation values that map color values

10 between the color imaging systems. The color transformation values may be stored, for example, as entries in a table.

The various embodiments described above are

provided by way of illustration only and should not be

construed to limit the invention. Those skilled in the art

15 will readily recognize various modifications and changes

that may be made to the present invention without strictly

following the example embodiments and applications

illustrated and described herein, and without departing from

the true spirit and scope of the present invention, which is

20 set forth in the following claims.